



J. M. FERRES, Editor.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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NO. 8.

MISCELLANY.

SIR HERMAN & DANNISCHEMEND.
 'My lord, my lord, a fiend is in the stable!'

'What means this folly?' said the baron, arising, surprised and displeased at an interruption so unusual.

'Let me endure your displeasure,' said Caspar, 'if I speak not truth. Apollyon—Here he paused.

'Speak out, thou frightened fool,' said the baron; 'is my horse sick, or injured?'

The master of the stalls again gasped forth the word 'Apollyon!'

'Say no,' said the baron; 'were Apollyon in presence personally, it were nothing to speak a brave man's mind!'

'The devil,' answered the master of the horse, 'is in apollyon's stall!'

'Fool!' exclaimed the nobleman, snatching a torch from the wall; 'what is it that could have turned thy brain in such silly fashion? Things like thee, that are born to serve us, should hold their brains on a firmer tenure, for our sakes, if not that of their worthless selves.'

As he spoke he crossed the court-yard of the castle to visit the stately range of stables which occupied all the lower part of the quadrangle on one side. He entered, where fifty gallant steeds stood in rows on each side of the ample halls. At the side of each stall hung the weapons of offence and defence of a man-at-arms, as bright as constant attention could make them, together with the buff coat which formed the trooper's under garment. The baron, followed by one or two of the domestics, who had assembled full of astonishment at the unusual alarm, hastened up betwixt the row of steeds. As he approached the stall of his favorite horse, which was the uppermost of the right hand row, the good steed neither neglected, nor shook his head, nor stamped with his foot, nor gave the usual signs of joy at his lord's approach; a faint moaning, as if he implored assistance was the only acknowledgement of the baron's presence.

Sir Herman held up the torch, and discovered that there was indeed a tall dark figure standing in the stall, resting his hand on the horse's shoulder. 'Who art thou?' said the baron, 'and what dost thou here?'

'I seek refuge and hospitality,' replied the stranger; 'and I conjure thee to grant it me, by the shoulder of thy horse, and by the edge of thy sword, and so they may never fail thee when thy need is at the utmost.'

'Thou art, then, a brother of the Sacred Fire,' said baron Herman of Arnheim; 'and I may not refuse thee the refuge which thou requirest of me, after the ritual of the Persian Magi. From whom, and for what length of time dost thou crave my protection?'

'From those,' replied the stranger, 'who shall arrive in quest of me before the morning cock shall crow, and for the full space of a year and a day from this period.'

'I may not refuse thee,' said the baron, 'consistently with my oath and honour. For a year and a day I will be thy pledge, and thou shalt share with me roof and chamber, wine and food. But thou too must obey the law of Zoroaster, which, as it says, let the stronger protect the weaker brother, says also, let the wiser instruct the brother who hath less knowledge. I am the stronger, and thou shalt be safe under my protection; but thou art the wiser, and must instruct me in the more secret mysteries.'

'You mock your servant,' said the stranger visitor; 'but if aught is known to Dannischemend which can avail Herman, his instructions shall be as those of a father to a son.'

'Come forth then from thy place of refuge,' said the baron of Arnheim. 'I swear to thee by the sacred fire which lives without terrestrial fuel, and by the fraternity which is betwixt us, and by the shoulder of my horse, and the edge of my good sword, I will be thy warrant for a year and a day, if so far my power shall extend.'

The stranger came forth accordingly, and those who saw the singularity of his appearance, scarce wondered at the fears of Caspar, the stall master, when he found such a person in his stable, by what mode of entrance he was unable to conceive. When he reached the lighted hall to which the baron conducted him, as he would have done a welcome and honored guest, the stranger appeared to be very tall and of a dignified aspect. His dress was Asiatic, being a long black caltan, or gown, like that worn by Armenians, and lofty square cap, covered with the wool of Astracan lambs. Every article of the dress was black, which gave relief to the long white beard that flowed down over his bosom.

His gown was fastened by a sash of black silk net work, in which, instead of a poignard was stuck a silver case containing writing materials and a roll of parchment. The only ornament of his apparel consisted in a large ruby of uncommon brilliancy, which, when he approached the light, seemed to glow with such loveliness as itself had emitted the rays which it only reflected back. To the offer of refreshment the stranger replied 'Bread I may not eat, water shall not moisten my lips until the avenger shall have passed by the threshold.'

The baron commanded the lamps to be trimmed, fresh torches to be lighted, and sending his whole household to rest, remained seated along with the stranger, his suppliant. At the dead hour of midnight the gates of the castle were shaken as by a whirlwind, and a voice, as if of a herald was heard to demand his lawful prisoner, Dannischemend, the son of Hall. The warder then heard a lower window of the hall thrown open, and could distinguish his master's voice addressing the person who had thus summoned the castle. But the night was so dark that he might not see the speakers, and the language which they used was either entirely foreign, or so largely interspersed with strange words, that he could not understand a syllable which they said. Scarce five minutes had elapsed, when he who was without again elevated his voice as before, and said in German, 'For a year and a day then I forswear my forfeiture; but coming for it when that time shall elapse, I come for my right, and will no longer be withstood.'

From that period, Dannischemend, the Persian, was a constant guest at the castle of Arnheim, and, indeed, never, for any purpose, crossed the draw-bridge. His amusements or studies seemed centred in the library of the castle and the laboratory, where the baron sometimes toiled in conjunction with him for many hours together. The inhabitants of the castle could find no fault in the Magus, or Persian, except his apparently dispensing with the ordinances of religion, since he neither went to mass nor confession, nor attended upon other religious ceremonies. The chaplain did, indeed, profess himself satisfied with the state of the stranger's conscience; but it had been long suspected, that the worthy ecclesiastic held his easy office on the very reasonable condition of approving the principles, and asserting the orthodoxy, of all guests whom the baron invited to share his hospitality.

ENCOUNTER WITH A LEOPARD.

'We have been favoured, by a gentleman who was formerly in the civil service at Ceylon, with the following description of an encounter with a leopard or panther, which in India are popularly called tigers:

'I was at Jaffna, at the northern extremity of the Island of Ceylon, in the beginning of the year 1819, when one morning my servant called me an hour or two before my usual time, with 'Master, master! people send for master's dogs... tiger in the town!'. Now, my dogs chanced to be some very degenerate specimens of a fine species, called the *poligar* dog, which I should designate as a sort of wiry-haired greyhound, without scent. I kept them to hunt jackals; but tigers are very different things: by the way, there are no real tigers in Ceylon; but leopards and panthers are always called so and by ourselves as well as by the natives. This turned out to be a panther. My gun chanced not to be put together, and while my servant was doing it, the collector, and two medical men, who had recently arrived in consequence of the cholera morbus having just then reached Ceylon, from the continent, came to my door, the former armed with a fowling-piece, and the two latter with remarkably blunt hog-spears. They insisted upon setting off without waiting for my gun, a proceeding not much to my taste. The tiger (I must continue to call him so) had taken refuge in a hut, the roof of which, as those of Ceylon huts in general, spread to the ground like an umbrella; the only aperture into it was a small door, about four feet high. This the collector wanted to get the tiger out of at once. I begged to wait for my gun; but no...the fowling-piece (loaded with ball, of course,) and the two hog-spears were quite enough. I got a hedge-stake, and awaited my fate from very shame. At this moment, to my great delight, there arrived from the fort an English officer, two artillery-men, and a Malay captain; and a pretty figure we should have cut without them, as the event will show. I was now quite ready to attack, & my gun came a minute afterwards. The whole scene which follows took place within an enclosure, about twenty feet square, formed on three sides, by a strong fence of palmyra leaves, and on the fourth by the hut.

At the door of this the two artillery-men planted themselves; and the Malay captain got at the top, to frighten the tiger out, by worrying it—an easy operation, as the huts there are covered with coconut leaves. One of the artillery-men wanted to go in to the tiger, but we would not suffer it. At last the beast sprang; this man received him on his bayonet, which he thrust apparently down his throat, firing his piece at the same moment. The bayonet broke off short, leaving less than three inches on the musket; the rest remained in the animal, but was invisible to us: the shot probably went through his cheek, for it certainly did not seriously injure him, as he instantly rose upon his legs, with a loud roar, and placed his paws upon the soldier's breast. At this moment, the animal appeared to me about to reach the centre of the man's face; but I had scarcely time to observe this, when the tiger, stooping his head, seized the soldier's arm in his mouth, turned him half round staggering, threw him over on his back, and fell upon him. Our dread now was, that if we fired upon the tiger, we might kill the man, for a moment there was a pause, when his comrade attacked the beast exactly in the same manner as the gallant fellow himself had done. He struck his bayonet into his head: the tiger rose at him...he fired; and this time the ball took effect, and in the head. The animal staggered backwards, and we all poured in our fire. He still kicked and writhed; when the gentlemen with the hog-spears advanced, and fixed him, while some natives finished him, by beating him on the head with hedge-stakes. The brave artillery-man was, after all, but slightly hurt; he claimed the skin, which was very cheerfully given to him. There was however, a cry among the natives that the head should be cut off; it was, and in so doing the knife came directly across the bayonet. The animal measured scarcely less than four feet from the root of the tail to the muzzle. There was no tradition of a tiger having been in Jaffna before, indeed, this one must have either come a distance of almost twenty miles, or have swam across an arm, of the sea nearly two in breadth; for Jaffna stands, on a peninsula on which there is no jungle of any magnitude.'

AGRICULTURAL.



From the Albany Cultivator.

INDIAN CORN.

All, or nearly all, the accounts we have published of great products of Indian corn, agree in two particulars, viz: in not using the plough in the after culture, and in not earthing, or but very slightly, the hills. These results go to demonstrate, that the entire roots are essential to the vigor of the crop; and that roots, to enable them to perform their functions as nature designed, must be near the surface. If the roots are severed with the plough, in dressing the crop, the plants are deprived of a portion of their nourishment; and if they are buried deep by hilling, the plant is partially exhausted in throwing out a new set near the surface where alone they can perform all their offices. There is another material advantage in this mode of cultivating the corn crop—it saves a vast deal of manual labor.

There is another question of interest to farmers, which relates to the mode of harvesting the crop, that is, whether it is best to top the stocks, cut the whole at the ground when the grain is glazed, or cut the whole when the grain has fully ripened. We have stated the experiments of Mr. Clark, of Northampton, one of the best practical farmers of our country, and of other gentlemen, showing, that the grain suffers a diminution of six or eight bushels the acre, by topping the stocks; and there seems to be no counterbalancing benefit in the fodder, unless at the expense of carrying the stocks to the borders of the field, that they may be secured before the crop is gathered, and before they become blighted and half ruined. And it is no protection against early autumnal frosts, but rather exposes unripened grain to be injured. Hence so far as it regards these two modes, all who have made a comparison, seem to concur in the opinion, that stripping the corn of its tops and leaves, is a bad practice. William Garmichael, of Virginia, has given us in the Farmer's Register, his experiments in this matter, which go to corroborate the conclusion we have drawn. He took, promiscuously 100 ears

from corn that had been topped, and 100 ears from that which had not been topped, growing side by side. The first weighed, on the cob, 50lbs.—shelled, 41lbs., & measured 21 qts. 1 pt. The other weighed on the cob, 54lbs.—shelled, 46lbs., and measured 26 qts.

Showing a difference of nearly one-fifth in favor of the unstripped or untopped corn. The fact is, that topping not only prevents the further elaboration of the sap, which can only take place in the leaves, and which is necessary for the growth of the corn, but it deprives the grain of much that is already elaborated, and on its way to the grain. If a fruit tree is deprived of its leaves, before the fruit has attained its growth, or mature flavor, the fruit will no longer grow, nor will it attain high flavor, for its supply of elaborated food, or vegetable blood, is cut off by the loss of leaves. We have noticed this particularly in the plumb.

Satisfactory experiments have not been made to determine, whether it is most advantageous to cut the crop when the grain is merely glazed, or to wait till it is perfectly ripe. This will depend upon the amount of loss, if any, in the grain, by early harvesting,—the relative value of the grain and fodder, and the prospect of both being injured by early frosts—for neither are liable to suffer from frost after the crop has been cut and put into shocks. It is to be noticed, that in early cutting, the stalks are succulent, and abound in elaborated sap, on its descent from the leaves to the grain, and that this supply of food to the grain continues to flow probably for some days after the corn is in shocks, and if so, the grain itself continues to improve, though we think it likely that the crop undergoes some trifling diminution. But if frost is likely to intervene before the complete maturity of the crop, there is no doubt but the corn will suffer less in shock than it will standing, while the fodder will be materially injured by frost. Admitting that there is a small loss in grain by early cutting, though it is undoubtedly less than when it is topped, the difference in the value of the fodder, under the two modes of management, is vastly in favor of early harvesting. We do not pretend to calculate to a nicety, the difference in nutritious properties, of corn stalks cut in a succulent state, early in September, well cured and well housed, and those left standing till October or November in the field, but we should think it fifty per cent. Well cured corn stalks afford an excellent winter food for neat cattle; and when fodder is likely to be in demand, they will be made to contribute largely to the profits of the farm. Several of our acquaintance have kept their neat stock almost entirely upon this fodder during the past winter, and we have done the like, having first cut ours in a cutting machine; and so far as we can learn, the cattle kept upon them are in excellent condition.

The preceding considerations justify us in recommending, that in the management of the Indian corn crop, the following rules be observed, at least partially, so far as to test their correctness:

1. That the corn harrow and cultivator be substituted for the plough in the culture of the crop.

2. That the plants be not hilled, or but slightly so—this not to prevent the soil being often stirred and kept clean. And,

3d. That in harvesting, the crop be cut at the ground as soon as the grain is glazed.

THE POTATO.

There is hardly any crop about the management of which a greater diversity of opinions exist than this—whether we regard soil, seed or mode of planting and culture. The British Board of Agriculture, with a view to ascertain the best mode of managing the potato crop, addressed a number of queries to the principal farmers in the kingdom, calculated to elicit the facts necessary to determine this point. The circulars and the answers were published in a large quarto volume, together with the report of the committee charged with the arrangement and publication of the facts. The statements are so variant that the committee were unable to recommend any particular practice, as that which was most successful in one case, proved defective in other cases. The only important fact settled by the inquiry, was, that potatoes differed very materially, in some cases fifty per cent, in their nutritive properties, a consideration as material for the stall as for the table. Since the date of that publication, however, very nice experiments have been made in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland, and by Mr. Knight and also in the United States. From these we draw the following conclusions:

1. That in this latitude the potato is better, both as to product and flavor, when grown on a moist and cool, than when

grown on a warm and dry soil—better on a moderately loose and friable, than on a hard compact soil.

2. That they do better on a grass ley than on stubble—and better with long or unfermented manure, than with short muck.

3. That medium sized whole tubers give a better crop than sets or very large tubers.

4. That drills or rows should be adapted to the growth of the tops, and the condition of the soil—the small growing tops nearer, and those having larger tops farther apart—so that the sun may not be excluded from the intervals; and when the soil is stiff, or the sod tough, hills are considered preferable to drills.

5. That if the ground is well prepared, and the seed well covered, they are not benefited by heavy earthing; & that ploughing among them, or earthing them, after they come in bloom, is prejudicial.

6. That the kinds best for the table, are also best for farm stock, containing a larger portion of nutriment than inferior kinds.—ib.

PRESERVING BUTTER.—Believing that butter may be kept sweet and good, in our climate, almost any length of time, if properly manufactured, and well taken care of, in order to test the validity of this opinion, we had two pots put down, one in June, and the other in August, 1834, more than twenty months ago; and on probing them with a tryer, while penning this article, the butter is found perfectly sweet, and seems to retain most of its original flavor and freshness. We design to send both pots to Boston next fall, with a view of having its mode of manufacture, and method of preservation, judged of by the butter tasters of that notable city.

In the manufacturing process, *no water is permitted to come in contact with the cream or butter*—because it is believed that water, and particularly soft water, dissipates much of the fine flavor that gives to butter its high value. The Orange County Dairy Women say, 'give us good hard water and we will make good butter' for the reason, probably, that it abstracts less of the aroma from the butter than soft water. The temperature of the cream may be regulated by cold or hot water put into a tub, in which the churn may be plunged. If the cream is clean, it needs no washing; and if the butter is dirty, water will never clean it.

Nothing but good well pulverized salt is used in preserving the butter; this is *all mixed, and all dissolved*, in the mass, before the butter has its second, thorough and final working with the butter ladle, and which is not finished till *all* the buttermilk is expelled.

To avoid all taint from the butter vessels, and the better to exclude it from the air, which soon injures it, the butter is packed close in clean jars, and when nearly filled, is covered with a strong brine, rendered pure by previous boiling, skimming and settling. In twenty months this brine has been twice renewed, on the appearance of a film upon the surface of the old pickle. To preserve butter, air and water, and heat above 65 or 70 degrees, are to be guarded against as much as possible. The brine upon the surface does not penetrate the mass, nor while sweet taint it; but it thoroughly excludes the air.—ib.

SHEEP WORMS.—We hear that many sheep have been lost during the winter, by the worm in the head. This worm is believed to proceed from a fly, which deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the animal in the summer months, where it hatches, makes its way into the head, and often causes death. The general preventative has been the application of tar to the noses of sheep; but the operation requires to be often repeated, and the common mode is attended with so much trouble that it is often neglected. A sheep master has suggested a mode both simple and effectual. It is to take a log or logs, dress them six inches broad upon the upper side, and bore holes, with a large augur, two or three inches deep, and at short intervals, the whole length; fill these with salt, and apply tar with a brush, as often as needed, say once a week, around all the holes, and give the sheep daily access to the salt. In this way the tar may be effectually applied, without the trouble of yarding & handling the sheep.—ib.

GENEROSITY.—A young man on the point of marriage was drawn for the militia in Lorraine. In despair he applied to the Count de Mitry, captain of the regiment, who in compassion, gave his word that the service should not exceed one year. The term expired, the captain explained to the colonel, and requested the man's discharge, which the colonel flatly refused, as he said the subject was an excellent

soldier and did credit to the corps. Next day he was surprised when the captain knapt upon him in the soldier's attire, knapsack and musket, with this address 'My colonel, as the word of a gentleman is sacred and I have pledged mine that that man shall only serve for a year, here is my commission of captain, which I resign, and I am ready to serve in his place.'

LOVE AND PRUDENCE.—A young gentleman, who, was desirous of entering the holy state of matrimony, and who had turned his attention to the 'gilded' beauties of the day selected at length, for his particular addresses, a lady who was reputed rich as well in the 'matter of lucre,' as in personal and mental accomplishments. He felt the charms of his fair one, stealing over his senses, and casting a 'witching spell' upon all his faculties. But, like a discreet young man, before he was too far gone, he wanted to make assurance doubly sure—and to leave no loop whereupon to hang a doubt, touching the worldly possessions of his beloved.—Fame, it is true, had spoken her wealthy, but fame had a cruel fashion of exaggerating in these matters. In a word if the truth must be told, our lover was not so madly in love, but he was able to preserve some 'method' in it. And before the glorious passion reached its crisis, he had the singular prudence to examine the records—and so obtain an exact knowledge of his charmer! How happy was he to find that her estate was clear; and for once, even more valuable than rumour had proclaimed it.

Flying, then, on the wings of love, to the dwelling of his fair one—in good set phrase, he declared his affection for her and made a tender his heart and hand—and besought her to smile upon his passion and make him happy. But the 'flattering tale' of hope, was not to be realized.—The star of our lover's happy fortune, had alas! not yet cast its silver light above the horizon! By some means, it happened, that the young lady had been apprized of the extent of her lover's curiosity—and, in the midst of her descent upon flames, and darts and Cupids—she very composedly drew from her reticule a small piece of money, and, approaching him, made this reply:—'Although I may not profit by your very favourable sentiments towards me, still I cannot think of your being a loser on my account. As you have been at the expense of a 'search' I must insist upon being allowed to replace the amount so expended.' So saying she put an *eighteen-penny piece* in her lover's hand, and he went his way!

Santa Anna Captured.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. Great news from the Texian Army—A General Battle—Santa Anna and Cos taken Prisoners, with all their Officers—One half of the Mexican Army destroyed—Triumph of General Houston, with loss of only six men killed and twenty wounded.

We have this morning received through the New Orleans papers the unexpected and astounding news of the complete success of the Texian army, under General Houston, over the Mexican Army commanded by General Santa Anna; himself, his brother and second in command, Gen. Cos and their officers taken prisoners, with the loss of 700 men killed and 500 taken prisoners. This body formed the largest of two divisions of the Mexicans, the two bodies being divided by the river Brasos, whose sudden rise prevented their junction. The accounts are from various and respectable sources, and there is little in them of a conflicting character. It is a fair inference, therefore that they are substantially true.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of May 3.

An express has arrived here via Natchitoches, from Texas and is confirmed by General Gaines, that General Houston, of Texas, has conquered Santa Anna and his army. Santa Anna himself, and his soldiers all prisoners. The forces of Santa Anna were estimated at 1100, and those of Houston at 600. The express further states that Houston's army destroyed half of the Mexicans, and the loss on his side was six killed and 20 wounded.

The saddle of Santa Anna was taken and brought in, and is of a costly order, being estimated as worth between six and eight hundred dollars, and the express who brought in the news rode on the horse of Santa Anna.

The following information came to hand yesterday:

A gentleman of this city, who arrived this morning from Atakapas, in the steamboat Velocipede, states that on the evening previous to his departure two persons arrived at St. Martinsville, direct from Texas...that three persons, who appeared to be men of respectability, related as a positive fact that an engagement had taken place between the Texan forces under Gen. Houston, and the Mexican army, in which the latter were totally routed, having lost 700 men in killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners, among whom was Gen. Cos. The loss of the Texana is said to be considerable.

The circumstances as related by these gentlemen, were that the Mexican army had from some cause or other, been separated into two bodies, divided by the river Brazos; that the sudden rise of that river prevented the two bodies from effecting a junction—that Houston marched against the larger body, amounting to 1300 or 1400 men...that the latter retreated, and in their retreat set fire to the town of Harrisburgh.

Houston succeeded in overtaking them about seven miles from that town, and made a sudden and vigorous attack on them, and after some severe fighting, the Mexicans were totally defeated, with the loss above mentioned. The gentlemen stated that they were a short distance from Harrisburgh and could distinctly hear the firing, and that the result was well known before their departure—that Houston had marched in pursuit of the other body, which it was supposed could not possibly escape him.

The following official document was issued two days after the battle. A. Houston, who endorses it is, we believe, a general officer, and brother of the commander in chief:—

Head Quarters, Army, April 23, 1836.

To the people towards Nacogdoches; We met Santa Anna on the 21st; we attacked him with 600 men; he had 1100 infantry, 2 howitzers...we entirely routed his whole force, killed half of his men, and took the rest prisoners. Santa Anna himself, and all the principal officers are our prisoners. The history of war does not furnish a parallel to the battle; we had six killed and twenty wounded. I have not time, or I would send on a full report. I will do that in the course of to-morrow. I again call on my fellow citizens to come to the field; let us fall on and conquer the remaining troops, and our country is free, turn out at once, there is no excuse; let us do the work at once.

THOS. J. RUSH, Sec. at War.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the express just received from the Secretary of war, who was himself in the battle.

A. HOUSTON.

To J. R. DUNN.

San Augustine, April 26.

The New Orleans Bee, of the 3d instant, says:—We have heard it stated, as if on good authority, that General Houston held a council of war on the fate of his prisoners, and that Santa Anna and all his officers had been shot. The privates were sent to Matamoros. It was also stated that General Gaines had written a private letter confirmatory of this account, but we did not see it. There can, however, be no doubt that Houston has conquered, and that the Mexican army is prostrated.

If these accounts are true, the overthrow of Santa Anna is one of the most brilliant achievements in the annals of war. Our doubts as to the extent of the victory arise chiefly from the unprecedented disparity in the numbers of the respective parties, reported as killed. If it be true that Santa Anna and his officers have been put to death, the event is one without example in modern days. That the chief of a great nation should be conquered in the field, captured, and put to death by the victors, is an event with but few parallels since the discomfiture of Zeb and Zalmunna by the Israelites in the days of the Theocracy. Nevertheless, if Colonel Fanning, as appears to be now generally conceded, with his gallant band, were murdered by Santa Anna, in disregard of the articles of capitulation, the execution of the tyrant will be regarded as a just retribution.

POSTSCRIPT.

CONFIRMATION.—Since the above was in type, we are assured that a letter has been received by a mercantile house in this city, dated New Orleans, May 3, at the closing of the mail; that the steamboat Romeo had that morning arrived at New Orleans from Natchitoches confirming all the particulars as related in the foregoing paragraph.

A letter had been received at New Orleans from General Houston himself, dated April 20, a few hours before the battle, in which he states that General Santa Anna was marching on him with an army of 1500 men, and that he had placed his troops in ambush to cut them off.

The following Petition to the Royal Commissioners, was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association of Sherbrooke County, and forwarded to the Commissioners on the 15th inst.

To the Royal Commissioners appointed to enquire into the condition of the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

THE PETITION

Of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association of the Northern and Southern Division of the County of Sherbrooke,

Sheweth:

That while your Petitioners representing the loyal population of this County, composed almost entirely of persons of British and American origin, yield to no other body of their fellow subjects in attachment to the British Constitution and in a desire to continue connected with the mother country, they nevertheless deem it not incompatible with their allegiance freely to make known their conscientious opinions, and to advocate any measures of constitutional reform which they may consider necessary.

Sympathising as they most cordially do, with their brethren of the constitutional Associations of Quebec, Montreal and other parts of the province, in their several complaints relative to the existing state of public affairs, they nevertheless deem it uncalled for here to advert to the general grievances, oppressing them as well as the other friends of the Government in this province, which have been so ably explained to your Royal Commission, by some of those Associations.

There are however several other subjects of complaint of a local nature affecting the Eastern Townships in particular, which your petitioners consider themselves called upon by their duty to their adopted country, to make known to the high functionaries deputed by His Majesty to enquire into the same.

FIRST. They beg leave to represent, that the share which the Eastern Townships enjoy in the representation of the Province, is very unfairly apportioned to the extent of country and population which they contain as compared with the more favored parts of the Province, having French inhabitants—a fact which they conceive will be apparent, when it is considered, that only ten Representatives are allotted by the law as it now exists, to the large territory comprised within the limits of the Eastern Townships, in which the County of Sherbrooke in particular, contains no less than forty Townships, containing a large population.

SECOND. They would call to your notice, that the well being of this part of the Province demands the permanent establishment of a local court of Judicature, instead of its being as at present, a temporary provision, renewed from time to time, and exposed at the stated periods of its expiring to some degree of uncertainty in its renewal, a state of things which checks that improvement in the country, and increase in the value of property which a more stable system for the administration of justice would undoubtedly occasion. The non-continuance even of this temporary provision has been but recently threatened in the House of Assembly, by the loss of the bill which would have extended its duration for a further term of years, though your Petitioners can scarcely allow themselves to apprehend that the representative Branch of the Legislature can seriously wish to annul this District or reannex it to other distant ones and thus in either case deprive them of a due provision for the administration of Justice.

THIRD. Your petitioners consider as of nearly equal importance with the subject last adverted to, the establishment of Registry offices in the several counties of the District of St. Francis...they too are only founded upon temporary acts, and on them depend the prosperity and advancement of this portion of the Province, in as essential a degree as upon the local administration of justice.

Your Petitioners, however have not yet had any well grounded reason for apprehending the non-renewal of the act in question, trust that so glaring a departure from good government will not be contemplated by the Legislature.

FOURTH. The hostility evinced by the inhabitants of the Province of French origin, and particularly by the branch of the Legislature in which that class has a preponderance towards the Imperial Act of Parliament, commonly called the Tenures Act—an Act which all other classes in the Province, consider a boon from the Mother Country, as confirming the existence of the Freehold Tenure, fills your Petitioners with reasonable alarm lest any modification should be made therein tending to deprive them of the advantages of the Freehold, and to subject them even in the slightest degree to the exploded usages of the Feudal Tenure prevailing in the French part of the Province. On this head they conceive that they are principally concerned—that this enactment was wisely made by the British Legislature, to adapt the tenure of the Townships to its inhabitants who though mixed in their origin, were equally versed in enlightened forms of Government, and that the manner in which their French fellow subjects oppose its existence, is a captious interference on their part, to sacrifice the wishes of this community, chiefly interested therein to their own prejudiced and national views.

FIFTH. Your Petitioners also think themselves authorised to complain of the same class of their fellow subjects, and of the Body in which they principally are represented, in their unconstitutional efforts to annul the charter granted by the Imperial Legislature, to the B. A. L. Company. In this likewise, they deem their individual interests to be concerned more exclusively if possible than in the subject comprised under the fourth head, and they have no hesitation in declaring their opinion that no event has occurred since the settlement of the Eastern Townships so conducive to their rapid advancement and prosperity, as the formation of the said company. Through their exertions the interests of agriculture, emigration, internal commerce, the settlement of the country & the improvement of internal communications with many other objects of local importance will be forwarded, while the disadvantages of the monopoly vested in them, exists only in a commodity of little or no present value. The lands possessed by the company in question are almost exclusively situated in the counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead, or Shefford, a large majority of whose inhabitants are decidedly favorable to its existence. They possess but a few acres in the French part of the province, acquired as private individuals, through the ordinary process of negotiation. Yet are the inhabitants of the latter, those who are made through their Representatives, to protest against the Company in question.

SIXTH. The fact is further adduced as a grievance by your petitioners, that the several applications made to the Legislature by the inhabitants of these Townships for charters for the different Rail-Road Companies which were in contemplation, were rejected by the House of Assembly,

although the works were to be completed at the expense not of the province, but of the petitioners, and nothing more was asked for than the mere charter. The inhabitants of these Townships, while they have failed to imbibe revolutionary doctrines from their southern neighbours, have nevertheless learnt from that source, that it is the right of a free people to put into operation, undertakings for their local benefit, when unanimously desired, and chargeable only on their own resources.

SEVENTH. It is a cause of dissatisfaction to your Petitioners that the Act renewing the Tax upon Emigrants, should have received the sanction of two branches of the Legislature, and is likely to become part of the Law of the land. They regard it as an encroachment upon the liberty of the subject, effected in the only part of the province, and of the North American continent, not immediately interested in the course of Emigration, to the prejudice of every other portion of his Majesty's American Dominions. They feel that this rising part of the province, is essentially injured by this enactment, and they earnestly request your Honourable Commission to remonstrate with his Majesty's Government against the continuance of so partial and unjust a measure adopted at its suggestion.

EIGHTH. The code of civil Law, to which your Petitioners are subject as inhabitants of the province of Lower Canada, being principally founded upon the 'Coutume de Paris' now discarded from the Statute Book of the nation from whom it was derived, does not accord with the ideas of your petitioners, reared in the more enlightened schools of Great Britain and America. They are convinced that many of its enactments tend to retard the progress of civilization, to discourage the spirit of enterprise, to impose burthens and restrictions upon property, to mystify and confuse the titles to real Estate, and to be often opposed to the principles of equity.

These several local grounds of dissatisfaction, originating principally in the popular Branch of the Legislature, your petitioners take the liberty of representing to you, his Majesty's commissioners, in the hope that you will take them into your serious consideration, and that the steps which you in your wisdom may think necessary for their redress may be included in any system of provincial Reform which you may recommend in your capacities as advisers of his Majesty.

It may perhaps be considered inconsistent with the respect which is due from your petitioners to the Royal Authority with which you are clothed, if they presume to suggest any plan for that redress; but while they declaim the least intention of so offending, they beg leave to state that anxious as they are to retain the essential principles of the present constitution, and to remain connected with the parent state, yet they cannot but perceive a future possibility that their being joined under one local Government with their fellow subjects of French origin will be found incompatible with peace, unanimity, and good Government. In this case they avow that a dependency in some other form upon the Mother country, would have their preference, whether as a distinct province, or connected with some other, or all of the British Colonies of North America.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

In behalf of Southern Division, SAMUEL BROOKS, pres. J. S. WALTON, Secy.

In behalf of Northern Division, JOHN M'KENZIE, Pres. THOS. TAIT, Secy. Sherbrooke, 15th March, 1836.

QUEBEC, March 28, 1836.

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed by his Majesty's Commissioners of Enquiry, to acknowledge the receipt of a Petition forwarded by you, without date, relative to various subjects of complaint, submitted as affecting the Eastern Townships. I am desired to state, that the subjects will not fail to receive the careful attention of the Commissioners, and that it is probable that some or all of their number will visit the Eastern Townships during the summer; and in the meanwhile, I am to suggest, as likely to facilitate any enquiries conducted on the spot, the collection of the fullest information procurable, on the grievances of the population of that part of the province, as well as any practical examples of the inconveniences said to be felt there from the existingsystem of Civil Law.

With respect to the concluding paragraph of the Petition, the Commissioners direct me to state that they are not prepared to enter upon the consideration of any proposal for severing one portion of the Province from the remainder; but that they will be ready to lend their attention to any well digested plan for conferring on the chief Districts of the Province, Municipal Institutions for the management of their internal affairs. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

THOS. FRED. ELLIOT.

Samuel Brooks, Esq. J. S. Walton, Esq.

A paragraph in one of our latest American papers, announced that the New York House of Assembly had passed twenty three bills for the construction of Railways throughout that state, involving the expenditure of several millions of dollars. This shews a spirit of enterprise which is worthy of all commendation, and we should wish that even a tithe of that spirit could be infused into our Legislature.

The Assembly of Lower Canada last session took advantage of the letter, and overlooked the spirit and intention of the rules of the House, when they rejected all the Railway applications, because they had not been sufficiently advertised in the public papers; in fact, every expedient was resorted to by them to defeat these schemes and to prevent these public improvements going on.

To the Eastern Townships, whose inhabitants had taken much pains in having surveys made of different routes, such a decision proved a grievous disappointment. They, however, have not yet given up all hope, and are continuing their exertions with the view to these ameliorations being eventually effected. The route has been surveyed from St. Athanasie to the province line near Lake Memphremagog, which point some of the American Railways will strike, and thus form a continued line from New York, Boston, and other towns on the borders of the Atlantic, to this city, facilitating our intercourse, and affording immense advantages to the residents of the Townships in disposing of their surplus produce and obtaining their supplies.

The day, we hope, is not far distant, when abandoning such absurd principles as have lately influenced our Assembly, they will copy the proceedings of their neighbors, and follow the bright example they are exhibiting to the world, by their progress in public improvements and local ameliorations.—*Mont. Gaz.*

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, MAY 31, 1836.

Yesterday the Association met in very few numbers. In fact, those only who resided in the immediate vicinity of the village, were present. For the last eleven days, the cold rain retarded an already late spring, and yesterday proved a fine day. Farmers, in consequence, as we anticipated last week, could not leave their work; while the fact, that two Delegates had been previously appointed, prevented an interest being so strongly excited as to induce farmers from a distance, to undertake the journey.

Daniel Campbell, Esq. of St. Armand, was unanimously appointed Chairman.

R. V. V. Freligh, Esq. moved, seconded by Mr. Simeon Whitman, That James Botham, Esq. of Stanbridge, be appointed the additional Delegate for this Association. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The three Delegates are now, Joshua Chamberlin, Metcalf Haven, and James Botham, Esqrs.

THE BRITISH AMER. LAND COMPANY.—The revolutionary sages are not so wise, in their generation, as Lord Gosford. He, cautious man, 'in my speech at the close of the session, declared that he 'would not venture to predict; it is a pity, that his lordship did not arrive in the colony in season to teach the lesson of non-prediction to his friends, the Franciscs.

Many and fierce have been the predictions of the 'French origin' party, against the Land Company, but, as prophets have little honor in their own country, so in this respect do the French prophets as little deserve it. This, in part, is the fault of their system of vaticination. Although the prophets might have well known the Janus answers, constantly given by oracles ever since oracles were on the earth, yet, with a strange credulity, they deemed the response of their oracle, Papineau, as decisive of the fate of the proscribed British company. 'Aio te, Jean Baptiste, la compagnie des terres vincere posse,' said the oracle; and Jean Baptiste, like a second descendant of Æacus, finds himself the conquered, and la compagnie des terres the conquerors. There are some fools, whom even experience cannot teach. Had the prophets adopted the never-deceiving mode of prophesying, namely by augury, there is not a 'bird of passage,' of all the thousands that Eurus annually wafts to these shores, but would have satisfactorily shewn, by the manner of his flight, that the oracle had given them a Punic answer.

The company will tax the habitants, prophesied the prophets, and carry off *l'argent* to England...it will strip them of their farms and throw them into the St. Lawrence, trees and all, so as to dam up the river and occasion such an inundation, as will make the blessed feudal Seigniories but a continuation of the gulf,—it will tear the parent habitants from all his little habitants, and send 'foreigners' to seize the land, that the inundation will have left—it will in time cause the abolition of the *chahot*, snatch the *bonnet rouge* from the *tete* of the habitants, and place in its stead a Christian-like hat, perhaps a Sir Francis, (for doubtless the seers could see Sir Fran-

cis in the distance,) or a Wellington.—The company was a company of *sacres Anglais* speculators, it would throw the whole country into confusion, by throwing into it a 'foreign origin' population... *les sacres Anglais*, and *les sacres bas de soie* the Irish.

Well! The company has gone on, it has opened a new port on the St. Lawrence, which is not yet dammed up,—it has opened new roads in various directions through the District of St. Francis, it advertises at this moment for contractors to complete the road from Shipton to Port St. Francis, a distance of fifty-one miles;—it has built factories and created a steady market for wool at two shillings per lb.—it has built bridges,—is building villages,—and, by procuring branches of the City bank to be established in the region of its operations, has given an impulse to business, which that part of the Townships never before knew. Above all it has located and will continue to locate a sterling old-country population, in the most fertile and beautiful portion of the province. Still the *habitant* flounders in *cahots*, sports his worsted cap and his wooden shoes, and moccasins, and lives undisturbed the born feudal slave of a tyrannising feudal Seigneur.

We beg again to warn the public against receiving the notes of unchartered Banks.

The Deputy Post Master General, it seems, has experienced difficulty in disposing of such notes, in Quebec. If the commercial people of Quebec, who ought to have the readiest means of converting them into cash, feel suspicious of them, much more ought the farmers at a distance from the cities, feel themselves bound to refuse them altogether.

Farmers raise their produce by the sweat of their brows, and they should be careful, when disposing of it to receive money and not *cognac* bills nor the rags of unchartered banks.

The bills of unchartered banks may possibly be good, the bills of chartered banks are *undoubtedly* good; 'a bird in hand' says the proverb, 'is worth two in the bush.'

By mistake, we said last week, that *SHERBROOKE* was an emphatically loyal county. We meant to say 'our neighboring county, *SHEFFORD*.' The error escaped us in reading the proof.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE.

Quebec, 19th May, 1836.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment.

LEONARD BROWN, STEVENS BAKER, and JOHN GILBERT, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, for the township of Dunham in the county of Missisquoi.

The number of emigrants which have already arrived exceeds four hundred, many of them were seen in the streets yesterday and have generally the appearance of agricultural labourers of a better class than frequently come out. Some emigrants have arrived also sent out by the parishes, yet able bodied men in the prime of life and fully capable of labour, they have each a small sum to receive here, sufficient to carry them to situations where work is to be obtained and render it unnecessary for them to receive assistance here. This is as it should be, for it makes the new comer an independent man from the day of his landing on this continent, if he is industrious and accustomed to labour, and without these qualifications it is needless for a settler to hope for success in Canada. Some of these parish emigrants are, we learn, bending their course to the Eastern Townships; they will find there ready employment at remunerating wages.—*Queb. Mer.*

A FACT.—There is a piece of ground in Chicago, which cost, in 1830, *sixty two dollars*, which has risen in value at the rate of *one hundred per cent. per DAY*, on the original cost ever since, embracing a period of five years and a half. Beat this who can. *Chicago American.*

The Lower Provinces.—Provincial Secretary's office, Halifax, 26th April, 1836.—His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments: the Hon. Samuel Cunard and Edmund M'Dodd, Esq. to be Commissioners on the part of Nova-Scotia, to act with the Commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, on the part of the Provinces of Lower Canada and New Brunswick for ascertaining and determining the most fit sites for Light Houses on the Islands of St. Paul and Scatterie, and for other purposes mentioned in the Act.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Rest weary Traveller. We yesterday morning received via Liverpool, England: a letter mailed on the 10th February at *Albion*, Orleans co. State of New York, containing a remittance to this paper.

The superscription is in a clear, distinct hand, to our address 'in N. Y. City.' The letter was post paid. How it got to Liverpool and how it got back, we wot not, but the seals are unbroken and the money safe... as the party remitting it, who had written to inquire why no acknowledgement had been made from this office, will be glad to learn. The Liverpool Post mark is of the 18th March... *N. Y. Amer.*

It is officially, announced that the French Government have paid to the United States' Bankers at Paris, the sum of 18,000,000 of francs being the sum due according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Indemnity, to this country.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the bank of the Metropolis, in Washington, on the 19th inst. The thief effected an entrance into the banking room, & not being able to get hold of any money, made his escape in defiance of two watchmen who were on the outside of the building.

St James' Palace, March 16.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon Col. Daniel Jones, of the town of Brockville, in the District of Johnstown in the province of Upper Canada.

LIST OF LETTERS.

For St. Armand.
Abel Adams, Peleg Thomas,
Sir Walter Farnham, Elwyn Howker,
Peter Embury, Sarah Clark,
Nahum Green, George Chandler,
John Allen, Sutton.

Births,
At Phillipsburg, on the 25th instant, Mrs. Dan B. Gilbert, of a Son.
Also, on the 25th instant, in the Western Parish of St. Armand, Mrs. Alexander Best, of a Son.

Died,
At Durham, on the 28th instant, Nelson Lock, son of Mr. Yarusus Lock, aged 14 months and six days.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the hon. ROBERT JONES, in the village of BEDFORD, will the ensuing season, be conducted by

Mr. FRENCH PAIGE,

a workman of acknowledged abilities and experience, who has been especially engaged for that purpose.

Wool,

will be carded for
Cash down, 2 pence per lb.
Payable in January next, 4 cents per lb.
And after that time, 5 cents per lb.

All persons committing work to his care, may rely on punctuality and dispatch.
Most kinds of produce received in payment for work done.
Bedford, May 23, 1836. V2—8 6w

Wanted

AN active lad to assist at a CARDING MACHINE and FULLING MILL.
Any one possessing a good character and wishing to become acquainted with that branch of business, will meet with suitable encouragement by enquiring at the office of this paper.
May 23, 1836. V2—8 6f

Notice.

THE Subscribers having determined to erect a Carding Machine at

LACOLE MILLS,

take this method of informing the public, that

Wool,

left at Mrs. Cutting's, near Lacole Ferry, on Wednesdays and Fridays, will, for the future, be transported thence to the Mill and back, free of all expense.

Terms for Carding as follows:
Cash, 3 cents per lb.
Grain, payable in January, 4 cents per lb.
Or, at the year's end, 5 cents per lb.

They will also Card for every eleventh pound.
N. B. Most kinds of Produce taken in payment.
JOHN BROWN,
JOSEPH BLAIN.
Lacole Mills, May, 1836. V2.8.3f.

Notice.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that having hired the

MACHINERY,

in the village of Frelighsburg, for the purpose of Carding and Cloth-Dressing,

He will do work at the following prices per lb.:
Cash down, 3 cents per lb.
Grain, in January next, 4 cents per lb.
Or, at the end of the year, 5 cents per lb.

Or he will Card for every eleventh pound.
Most Kinds of produce will be taken in payment.
N. B.—A sufficient portion of the demands in favour of the establishment, to satisfy the rent, will be payable to R. F. F. Freligh.

JOHN BROWN (late of Bedford.)
Frelighsburg, May 12, 1836.

ST. ALBANS, MAY 31, 1836.

New & Cheap GOODS.

I have received and now offer for sale, at my old stand, a large and general assortment of

Fancy & Staple Goods,

Including a large stock of

Sheetings, Tickings,
Cotton Yarn, Candlewick,
Batts, Wadding,
Paper Hangings,
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Silks,
Bombazines, Calicoes,
Muslins, Laces,
Jacksonets, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c. &c.

Hardware and Crockery.

Teas, Tobacco, Snuff,
Sugar, Molasses, Coffee,
Salaratus,
Glass, Nails,
Flour, &c.

All a little CHEAPER than my neighbors.
Will Purchasers call and examine Goods & prices?
ORANGE ADAMS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, the Deputy Post Master General having experienced difficulty in disposing of the

Notes of Unchartered Banks,

remitted to him, there will not hereafter be received at this office any Notes but those belonging to the

Legally Chartered Banks of the Provinces.
J. CHAMBERLIN, P. M.
Post Office, Frelighsburg. May 30th, 1836. V2.8 6f

RENOVATION NOTICE.

Owing to the vast increase of business, I shall not, for some time, be able to reach the several places of my destination. I find it only necessary to show my work to gain employment, and I can safely say, that not one of all my numerous employers, was ever dissatisfied with my work; but, on the contrary, all declare themselves disappointed for the better; and I may conclude by saying, that my work is becoming too well known to need recommendation.
JAMES GARDNER.
Pigeon Hill, May 27, 1836. V2.8 6f.

Notice

I hereby given that a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Missisquoi interested in the Road between Sutton and Pottou, known by the name of the Mountain Road, will be held at the Widow Anna Shepherd's, in Sutton, on the Second Saturday of June next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, to take into consideration the state of said Road, and devise measures for its completion and improvement.

PELEG SPENCER,
HENRY BRIGHT,
DANIEL SPENCER,
JOHN SHEPHERD,
IRA JONES,
DANIEL JONES,
ROBERT MANSON,
RICHARD SHEPHERD,
DANIEL JONES,
ELKANY JONES.
Sutton, May 20, 1836.

Look Here !!

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for
Veal Skins.
May 21, 1836. L. & A. KEMP.

TO PRINTERS.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
For Sale!

THE Subscribers, wishing to engage in other business, are desirous of selling the *PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT* with which the *Farmer's Advocate* is now published, with the privilege of publishing the paper, and all the perquisites connected therewith.

The materials consist of an excellent CAST IRON PRESS; a font of 350 to 400 lbs. of LONG PRIMER—150 lbs. BREVIER—150 lbs. SMALL PICA—50 lbs. MINION—an extensive assortment of large and small JOB TYPE, and all the other *et ceteras* of a newspaper office.

The *Advocate* is the only paper published in the District of Saint Francis: its circulation is respectable; and may easily be increased; the advertising about pays for the paper, and is increasing... The Job Printing is extensive and valuable.

To any one wishing to engage in publishing a paper, this opportunity is a rare one. Sherbrooke is the capital of a flourishing District, where the Courts are in Session nearly half of the year; the seat of operations of the British American Land Company; and a Bank is just going into operation. It is decidedly the best location for a newspaper and printing office, in the Eastern Townships.

The Establishment will be sold cheap, for 1-4 cash down; and the remainder in three annual instalments. Address, Post paid, to the subscribers, or JAMES COURT, Esq. Commercial Agent, Montreal.

WALTON & GAYLORD.
Printers in this province, will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions.

N. B. None need apply, except true Constitutional Reformers.
Sherbrooke, April 18, 1836.

CASH paid for
Veal Skins.

AN APPRENTICE wanted.
PLINY WOODBURY.
St. Armand, April 21st, 1836. V2.8 6f.

For Sale,

MY FARM, lying on the road between Henryville & Missisquoi Bay, consisting of 180 acres of land, upon which are

A House, Barn & Shop.
AMOS STOW.
51st.

28th March, 1836.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber is desirous of having a

Barn & Shed

erected upon the Lot forming the corner of Front and South streets, in the Village of Frelighsburg, formerly the property of

JACOB COOK, Esq.,

which Buildings are intended for the convenience of an Inn Keeper, and are required to be put up immediately. The plan and dimensions of each can be known on application to

MR. ZENAS REYNOLDS,
at the Village, or the Proprietor at Montreal.
JOHN FISHER.
3d May, 1836. 5—3w

HIGHWAY & BRIDGES.

The Proprietors and occupiers of Land liable to work on the Highways and Bridges in the Township of Sutton, in the County of Missisquoi are hereby notified and warned to do their proportion of highway labour by the 20th day of June next, and all those that are found in default at that time, will be prosecuted without delay.

Also the proprietors of the following Lots not being known to the undersigned, therefore, if their proportion of labour is not done by the time above specified, legal measures will be taken against the land of lots, No. 17—18—19—22—23—24—26—27 and 28 in the first Range. No. 21—20—22—24—25—27 and 28 in the second range, and Nos. 20—22—23—25—26—27 and 28 in the third Range.

IRAE JONES,
Surveyor of Roads.
Sutton, 16th May, 1836.

\$10 Reward.

STOLEN from the enclosure of the Subscriber on the night of the 2d of May, a small BROWN CANADIAN MARE, with a small white strip in her face. Whoever will return said mare and thief shall be entitled to the above reward, or \$5 for either the mare or the thief; the thief is supposed to be a Canadian by the name of Peter Besett.
ELWYN BOWKER.
St. Armand, 16th May, 1836. V2 6—4f

REV. H. N. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR;

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor, where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Missisquoi Bay, Beardsly and Godnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

Star Tavern,

New Market, Montreal.

William Brown,

THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, friends, and the public in general, that he has leased and will occupy, on the 1st of May next, the house at present occupied by Mr. John Murphy, one door below his present Stand, having more extensive and better accommodations than heretofore, together with an addition of yard and stabling.

The Stand being very near the Courts of Justice, and proximate to the market offers great inducement to the man of business or pleasure, & he hopes by unwearied attention to his customers to merit a continuance of their favors.
January 27, 1836. 46—12w.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for
Veal Calf Skins.
H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, 17th April, 1836. V2—21f

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, re-Spectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,
AT
BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States. Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.
A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.
BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.
College Street, Burlington Vt. }
January 12 1836. }

Black Snake



WILL stand for the use of MARES, the ensuing season, at the stable of the Subscriber, in

FRELIGHSBURG.

TERMS—Five Dollars the Season.
N. B. All casualties at the risk of the OWNER.

JOHN BAKER.
Frelighsburg, May, 1836. V2—71f

TO THE PUBLIC.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. A good supply of

School certificates, blank deeds, &c. on hand, and at as low a rate as can be purchased at any other place.
Frelighsburg, February, 1836.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

The Subscriber begs to intimate that his Books are posted up to this date, and he hopes there will be no backwardness to an immediate Settlement, on the part of those who know that they are indebted to one or both of the Offices. If accounts are not settled by the first day of May next, he will put them in an Officer's hands for collection. The Subscriber also notices to the public generally, that no business can be done in either of the Notarial or Registry Offices unless the Cash be paid now.

The Notarial Office is furnished with a variety of Printed Blank forms for the ordinary business of that office.

S. P. LALANNE,
Dep. Reg.
Notarial & Registry Offices,
Frelighsburg, April 5, 1836.



Cash for Wool!

NOTICE

I hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships.
Sherbrooke, May 10, 1836. V2—71f

TENDERS will be received at the office of the British American Land Company, Sherbrooke, up to Saturday the 11th June next, for the completion of a ROAD from Richmond in the Township of Shipton, to Port St. Francis—a distance of 5 miles, on the Line surveyed by Joseph Pennoyer, Esq. Provincial Surveyor in September 1835—and according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Offices of the Company at Sherbrooke, Melbourne, and Port Saint Francis.

The Tenders will be required to express the rate per mile for completing the following sections severally, viz:

1st. From Richmond to Trenholm's Mills, 5m
Kingsey, 4
2d. From Trenholm's to Town's Kingsey, 4
3rd. From Town's to Boisvert's Simpson, 10
4th. From Boisvert's to Dube's, 8
5th. From Dube's to Glen Douglass, 8
Aston, 5
6th. From Glen Douglass to the St. Esprit Road, Nicolet, 5
7th. Thence to Port St. Francis, 11
Miles, 61

Office of the British American Land Company, Sherbrooke, 12th May, 1836. V2 71f

PUBLIC NOTICE

I hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company, Montreal, August 1, 1835. 19—1f

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract or building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sum for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. }
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. }

15—1f.

POETRY.

Beauty and Time.

Time met beauty one day in her garden,
Where roses were blooming fair;
Time and beauty were never good friends,
So she wondered what brought him there.
Poor beauty exclaimed with a sorrowful air,
'I request, Father Time, my sweet roses you spare—
For time was going to mow them all down,
While beauty exclaim'd with her prettiest frown,
'Fie Father Time! fie, Father Time!
Oh what a crime! fie Father Time!

'Well,' said Time, 'at least let me gather
A few of your roses here;
'Tis part of my pride to be always supplied
With roses the whole of the year.
Poor beauty consented though half in despair,
And Time as she went asked a lock of her hair,
And as he stole the soft ringlet so bright,
He vow'd 'twas for love—but she knew 'twas for spite.

Fie, Father Time! &c.

Time went on and left Beauty in tears—
He's a tell tale, the world well knows;—
So he boasted to all of the fair lady's fall,
And showed the lost ringlet and rose.
So shocked was poor Beauty to find that her
fame
Was ruined, though she was in no wise to blame,
That she dropped like some flower that's torn
from its clime,
And her friends all mysteriously said it was
Time.

Fie, Father Time! &c.

A Love-Lighted eye.

I have gold in my coffers, 'tis good and 'tis bright,
I have gems in my case would illumine the night,
I have ships on the ocean, and steeds in the stall,
But the dark eye of beauty is better than all.
Gold and gems fall away like the leaves from the tree;
They were yours, they were his, now they're settled
on me;
The gallies will perish, the couriers will die,
But eternity dwells in a love-lighted eye.

THE DOOM OF SOULS.

'They rolled him up in a sheet of lead,
A sheet of lead for a funeral pall;
They plunged him in the cauldron red,
And melted him, lead, and bones and all.'

LEYDEN.

A Gazetteer would inform you that Denholm is a village beautifully situated near the banks of the Teviot, about midway between Jedburgh and Hawick, and in the parish of Cavers, and perhaps, if of modern date... it would add it has the honour of being the birth-place of Dr. Leyden. However, it was somewhat early on a summer morning, a few years ago, that a young man, a stranger, with a fishing-rod in his hand, and a creel fastened to his shoulders, entered the village. He stood in the midst of it, and turning round—

'This then,' said he, 'is the birth-place of Leyden—the son of genius—the martyr of study—the friend of Scott!'

Few of the villagers were astir, and at the first he met—who carried a spade over his shoulder, and appeared to be a ditcher... he inquired if he could show him the house in which the bard and scholar was born.

'Ou aye, Sir,' said the man, 'I wad can I—I'll shew ye that instantly, and proud to shew you it too.' 'That is good,' thought the stranger, 'the prophet is dead, but he yet speaketh—he hath honour in his own country.'

The ditcher conducted him across the green, and past the end of a house which was described as being the school house, and was newly built, and led him towards a humble building, the height of which was but a single storey, and which was found occupied by a millwright as a workshop. Yet, again the stranger rejoiced to find that the occupier venerated his premises for the poet's sake, and that he honoured the genius of him who was born in their precincts.

'Dash it!' said the stranger, quoting the habitual phrase of poor Leyden, 'I shall fish none to-day.' And I wonder not at his having so said, for it is not every day that we can stand beneath the thatched roof—or any other roof—where was born one whose name time will bear written in undying characters on its wings, until those wings droop in the darkness of eternity.

The stranger proceeded up the Teviot, oftentimes thinking of Leyden, of all that he had written, and occasionally repeating passages aloud. He almost forgot that he had a rod in his hand—his eyes did any thing but follow the fly, and I need hardly say, his success was not great.

About mid-day he sat down on the green bank, in solitariness to enjoy a sandwich, and he also placed by his side a small flask containing spirits, which almost every angler, who can afford it, carries with him. But he had not sat long, when a venerable-looking old man saluted him with—

'Here's a bonny day, Sir! The old man stood as he spoke. There was something prepossessing in his appearance. He had a weather-beaten face, with thin white hair, blue eyes that had lost somewhat of their former lustre; his shoulders were rather bent, and he seemed a man who was certainly neither rich nor affluent, but who was at ease with the world, and the world was at ease with him.

They entered into conversation, and they sat down together. The old man appeared exactly one of those characters whom you will occasionally find fraught with the traditions of the Borders, and still tainted with, and half believing in their ancient superstitions. I wish not to infer that superstition was carried to a greater height of absurdity on the Borders than in other parts of England and Scotland, nor even that the inhabitants of the north were as remarkable in early days for their superstitions as they

* This was a common expression of Leyden's, and perhaps was in some degree expressive of his headlong and determined character.

now are for their intelligence,—for every nation had its superstitions, and I am persuaded that most of them might be traced to a common origin. Yet, though the same in origin, they change their likeness with the character of a nation or district. People unconsciously made their superstitions to suit themselves, though their imaginary effects still terrified them. There was therefore a something characteristic in the fables of our forefathers, which fables they believed as facts. The cunning deceived the ignorant, the ignorant were willing to deceive themselves; and what we now laugh at as the clever trick of a *hocus-pocus* man, was scarce more than a century ago received as a miracle,—as a thing performed by the hand of the 'prince of the powers of the air.' Religion without knowledge, and still swaddled in darkness, fostered the idle fear: yea, there are few superstitions, though prostituted by wickedness, that did not owe their existence to some glimmering idea of religion. They had not seen the lamp which lightens the soul and leadeth it to knowledge, but having perceived its far-off reflection, plunged into the quagmire of error, and hence proceeded superstition. But I digress into a descant on the superstitions of our fathers, nor should I have done so, but that it is impossible to write a Border Tale of the olden time without bringing them forward; and when I do so, it is not with the intention of instilling into the mind of my readers the old idea of sorcery, witchcraft, and visible spirits, but of showing what was the belief and conduct of our forefathers. Therefore without further comment, I shall cut short these remarks, and simply observe, that the thoughts of the younger stranger still running upon Leyden, he turned to the elder after they had sat together for sometime, and said—'Did you know Dr. Leyden, Sir?'

'Ken him!' said the old man, 'fifty years ago I've wrought day's-work beside his father for months together!'

They continued their conversation for some time, and the younger inquired of the elder, if he were acquainted with Leyden's ballad of Lord Soulis?

'Why I have heard a verse or two of the ballad Sir,' said the old man, 'but I'm sure every body knows the story. However, if ye're no perfectly acquaint wi' it, I'm sure I'm willing to let ye hear it wi' great pleasure, and a remarkable story it is,—and just as true Sir, ye may take my word out, as that I'm raising this bottle to my lips.'

So saying, the old man raised the flask to his mouth, and after a regular fisher's draught added—

'Weel Sir, I'll let ye hear the story about Lord Soulis.'

You have no doubt heard of Hermitage Castle, which stands upon the river of that name, at no great distance from Hawick. In the days of the great and good king Robert the Bruce, that castle was inhabited by Lord Soulis. He was a man whose very name spread terror far & wide, for he was a tyrant and a sorcerer. He had a giant's strength, an evil eye, and a demon's heart, and he kept his *familiar* locked in a chest. Peer and peasant became pale at the name of Lord Soulis. His hand smote down the strong, his eye blasted the healthy. He oppressed the poor and he robbed the rich. He ruled over his vassals with a rod of iron. From the banks of the Tweed, the Teviot, and the Jed, with their tributaries, to beyond the Lothians, an incessant cry was raised against him to Heaven and to the king. But his life was protected by a charm, and mortal weapons could not prevail against him. (The seriousness with which the narrator said this, showed that he gave full credit to the tradition, and believed in Lord Soulis as a sorcerer.)

He was a man of great stature, and his person was exceeding powerful. He had also royal blood in his veins, and laid claim to the crown of Scotland in opposition to the Bruce. But two things troubled him, and the one was to place the crown of Scotland on his head—the other to possess the hand of a fair and rich maiden named Marion, who was about to wed with Walter the young heir of Braxholm—the stoutest and the boldest youth on all the wide Borders. Soulis was a man who was not only of a cruel heart, but was filled with forbidden thoughts; and to accomplish his purposes, he went down into the dungeon of his castle, in the dead of night, that no man might see him perform the 'deed without a name.' He carried a small lamp in his hand, which threw around a lurid light, like a glow-worm in a sepulchre; and as he went, he locked the doors behind him. He carried a cat in his arms. Behind him a dog followed timidly, and before him into the dungeon he drove a young bull that had 'never nipped the grass.' He entered the deep and the gloomy vault, and with a loud voice he exclaimed—

'Spirit of darkness!—I come!'

He placed the feeble lamp upon the ground in the middle of the vault; and with a pick-axe which he had previously prepared, he dug a pit and buried the cat alive, and as the poor, suffocating creature mew'd, he exclaimed the louder—

'Spirit of darkness come!'

* He was also proprietor of Eccles in Berwickshire, and according to history was seized in the town of Berwick—but tradition sayeth otherwise.

† There is perhaps no superstition more widely diffused than the belief in the fascination of an evil eye or a malignant glance, and I am sorry to say the absurdity has still its believers.

‡ Each sorcerer was supposed to have his familiar spirit that accompanied him, but Soulis was said to keep his locked in a chest.

He then leaped upon the grave of the living animal, and seizing the dog by the neck, he dashed it violently against the wall, towards the left corner where he stood, and unable to rise, it lay howling long and piteously on the floor. Then did he plunge his knife into the throat of the young bull, and while its bleatings mingled with the howling of the dying dog, amidst what might be called the blue darkness of the vault, he received the blood in the palms of his hands, and he stalked around the dungeon, sprinkling it in circles, and crying with a loud voice—

'Spirit of darkness hear me!'

Again he dug a pit, and seizing the dying animal, he hurled it into a grave, feet upwards; and again he groaned, while the sweat stood on his brow—'Come spirit!—come!'

He took a horse-shoe which had lain in the vault for years, and which was called in the family—the *spirit's shoe*, and he nailed it against the door, so that it hung obliquely, and as he gave the last blow to the nail, again he cried—

'Spirit I obey thee!—come!'

Afterwards he took his place in the middle of the floor, and nine times he scattered around him a handful of salt, at each time exclaiming—

'Spirit arise!'

Then did he strike thrice nine times with his hand upon a chest which stood in the middle of the floor, and by its foot was the pale lamp, and at each blow he cried—

'Arise! spirit arise!'

Therefore when he had done these things and cried twenty and seven times! the lid of the chest began to move, and a fearful figure with a red cap * upon his head, and which resembled nothing in heaven above, or on earth below, rose, and with a hollow voice † inquired—

'What want ye Soulis!'

'Power!—spirit power!' he cried, 'that mine eyes may have their desire, and that every weapon formed by men may fall skaitless on my body, as the spent light of a waning moon!'

'Thy wish is granted mortal!' groaned the fiend. 'To-morrow ere young Braxholm's bride shall sit within thy bower, and his sword return bent from thy bosom, as though he had dashed it against a rock. Farewell, invoke me not again for seven years, nor open the door of the vault, but then knock thrice upon the chest and I will answer thee. Away! follow thy course of sin and prosper—but beware of a coming wood!'

With a loud and sudden noise the lid of the massy chest fell, and the spirit disappeared, and from the floor of the vault issued a deep sound like the reverbering of thunder. Soulis took up the flickering lamp, and leaving the dying dog still howling in the corner whence he had driven it, he locked the iron door, and placed the huge key in his bosom.

In the morning his vassals came to him, and they prayed him on their bended knees that he would lessen the weight of their hard bondage: but he laughed at their prayers, and answered them with stripes. He oppressed the widow and persecuted the fatherless; he defied the powerful and trampled on the weak. His name spread terror wheresoever it was breathed, and there was not in all Scotland a man more feared than the wizard Soulis, the lord of Hermitage.

He rode forth in the morning with twenty of his chosen men behind him, and wheresoever they passed the castle or the cottage, where the occupier was the enemy of Soulis, or denied his right to the crown, ‡ they fired the latter, destroyed the cattle around the formery, or he sprinkled upon them the dust of a dead man's hand, that a murrain might come amongst them.

But as they rode by the side of the Teviot, he beheld fair Marion, the betrothed bride of young Walter, the heir of Braxholm, riding forth with her maidens, and pursuing the red deer. 'By this token, spirit,' muttered Soulis joyously, 'thou hast not lied—tonight young Braxholm's bride shall sit within my bower.'

He dashed the spur into the side of his fleet steed, and although Marion and her attendants forsook the chase and fled as they perceived him, yet as though his *familiar* gave speed to his horse's feet, in a few seconds he rode by the side of Marion, and throwing out his arm, he lifted her from the saddle while her horse yet flew at its fastest speed, and continued its course without its fair rider.

§ These are the recorded practices which sorcerers resorted to, when they wished to have a glimpse of invisible spirits.

|| In the account of the trial of Elizabeth Bathgate, wife of Alexander Pae, maltman in Eyemouth, one of the accusations in the indictment against her was, that she had 'ane horseschoe in aue daret and secret pairt of your dur, keipit by you thairpoun as aue devilish meanis, and instruction from the devil. But the superstitions of the Borders, which it is necessary to illustrate in these Tales, as exemplifying the character of our forefathers, will be more particularly dwelt upon, and their absurdity unmasked, in Tales which will shortly appear, entitled—'Betty Bathgate, the Witch of Eyemouth'; 'Peggy Stoddart, the Witch of Edlingham'; and 'The Laidly Worm of Spindleston Hough.'

* Red-cap is a name given to spirits supposed to haunt castles.

† In the proceedings regarding Sir George Maxwell, it is gravely set forth that the voice of evil spirits is 'rough and goustie'; and to crown all, Lilly in his *Life and Times* informs us that they speak Erse—and, adds he, 'when they do so it is like Irishmen, much in the throat!'

‡ If legitimacy could have been proved on the part of the grandmother of Lord Soulis, he certainly was a nearer heir to the crown than either Bruce or Balliol.

She screamed aloud, she struggled wildly, but her attendants had fled afar off, and her strength was feeble as an insect's web in his terrible embrace. He held her upon the saddle before him...

(Concluded in our next.)

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

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Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES MORRIS, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

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W. Brent, Quebec.
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
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Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the *Mississquoi Standard*, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

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THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

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For terms enquire of Dr. J. Chamberlin, Frelighsburg or of the Subscriber in Sutton.

HENRY BORIGHT.

Frelighsburg, March 1 1836. 47—tf.

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THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINETWORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING, in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

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PROSPECTUS

of the

Emigrant & Old Countryman.

This Journal is devoted to the Domestic and Local intelligence of ENGLAND, IRELAND SCOTLAND, and WALES.

The origin and the history of the Emigrant and of the Old Countrymen are known to all our readers. The two papers were by mutual agreement of the respective Proprietors united on the 7th of October last, and merged in one journal under the above title. The success so far has been highly flattering, and satisfies all the favourable expectations that were formed. At the period of the junction a great improvement was made, both in matter and manner of getting up, which the Proprietor has every reason to believe has met with the greatest approbation. The editorial management was assigned to A. D. Paterson, Esq., a native of the Old Country, and a gentleman of classical attainments and literary acquirements. His efforts have been crowned with success.

The Emigrant and Old Countryman is intended for use of the numerous British residents upon this continent—its details consisting of all the local news of the three Kingdoms; the numerous occurrences in the Mining, Agricultural, and Manufacturing districts, as well as the mighty Metropolis of England. The Internal Improvements, the corporation proceedings of the different towns and cities, remarkable Trials, &c., are faithfully recorded; also the sporting intelligence, state of the Markets, list of Bankrupts and Insolvents, &c. &c., all arranged under distinct heads, and adapted to such British residents in this country as cannot obtain access to the English papers.

The politics of the Emigrant and Old Countryman are liberal and impartial, and not warped by any feeling of party spirit whatever.

It is published every Wednesday at No. 77 Cedar-street, New York, at Three Dollars per annum payable in advance.

The extensive circulation of the Emigrant and Old Countryman among people from the old country, renders it an excellent vehicle for land and other advertisements, conveying information to persons lately arrived in this country.

The new volume commenced on the 6th ult., being the first Wednesday of the month.

The Proprietor and Editor return their hearty thanks to the public for the extraordinary patronage they have received, and pledge themselves that no efforts shall be wanting to render themselves worthy of it. As a proof of the rapidly extending circulation of the united papers, we may state that in the first three months after the junction, say from the 7th of October to the 7th of January, Four hundred and twenty four new subscribers were added.

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but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

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From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

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